

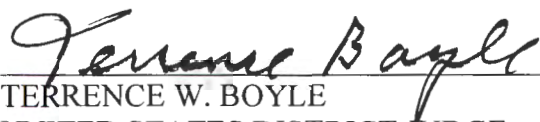
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note, 93 F.R.D. 255, 262 (1981); 96 F.R.D. 81, 127 (1983)). Thus, “[a] Rule 4(c)(3) application should set forth whatever steps to serve already have been taken. In addition, the Rule 4(c)(3) application must provide a factual basis for why a court order is necessary to accomplish service.” *Hollywood v. Carrows Cal. Fam. Rests.*, No. CV 18-2098, 2018 WL 7461690, at *1 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 26, 2018) (citation and internal quotations omitted).

Here, Plaintiff’s motion for service by the United States Marshall is a bare-bones request that falls short of the principles that animate Rule 4(c)(3). Other than requesting service and for a waiver of service costs, Plaintiff’s motion is devoid of any additional information. Critically, Plaintiff does not indicate what steps she has taken to effect service of process or provide any factual basis for why service by the United States Marshal is necessary. In sum, nothing indicates that this Court should exercise its discretion to order the Marshal to effect service. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s Motion [DE 6] is DENIED.

Given Plaintiff’s reliance on the United States Marshal to effectuate service, the Court will extend the time for service under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(m). Plaintiff shall have by and through 9 August 2024 to effect proper service on defendants. Failure to effect service on any defendant by that date, without good cause for that failure, will result in dismissal of the complaint without prejudice under Rule 4(m).

SO ORDERED, this 12 day of July 2024.


TERRENCE W. BOYLE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE